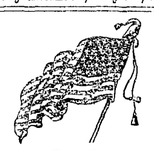
Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.00 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, May 20, 1862.



Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

DEATH OF BRIG. GEN. KEIM.—Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Keim died at the Brady House in the city of Harrisburg, on Sunday afternoon last, after an illness of several days of typhoid fever. Gen. Keim served in the three months' campaign as a Major General, and was then appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers. Having accepted the appointment, he resigned the office of Surveyor General, and was assigned to the command of a brigade in Genl. McDowell's army, in which position he served with much credit until a short time ago, when he was attacked with the illness which terminated in his death as above stated.

☞ GOV. SPRAGUE, who arrived at Washington, last week, from General McClellan's army, says that our loss in killed, wounded and missing at the battle of Williamsburg was about two thousand, and the enemy's full as much. The fight at West Point, he says, was heavier than is generally supposed. Five hundred of our men were taken prisoners, the rebels taking advantage of their landing, and the loss would, doubtless, have been greater, but for the fortunate interposition of our gunboats.

Captain Miles' company from this county, was in the thickest of the fight, but did not lose a man. Captain M. writes that he never wants to witness such a sight again as the field presented after the battle was over.

SERGEANT ROBERT STEWART of Capt. Huyett's company, returned home on Friday last, with something like the putrid sore throat. It will be remembered that he was home a week or two ago at which time he was enjoying the very best health, and while returning to his regiment, the 110th, he took sick and lay in Baltimore for about ten days, where, to use his own language, he was pretty near "going under." He is now recovering slowly. We hope he will soon be able to return to his regiment again, as he is a good soldier, and will be greatly missed.

VINEYARD.—E. C. Summers and Wm. Williams, of this place, have rented for twenty years a piece of land about two and a half miles from town, on the McConnellstown road, where they have set out one thousand grape vines. We believe it is their intention to grow large quantities of grapes and make wine out of them. Wine making is a profitable business, and we wish the gentlemen the success their enterprise deserves.

Two SPANS of the Stonerstown bridge on the B. T. R. R. were destroyed by fire on Monday morning, caused by a spark from a locomotive. The timber being dry, and the wind very high, the flames spread so rapidly that it was thought at one time that the whole bridge would be destroyed, but through the efforts and perseverance of the employees of the road, who separated the two middle spans from each end, they succeeded in subduing the flames. It will take about two weeks to repair the damage, and until that time all shipments of coal will be suspended.—The passenger train will run to the bridge, where passengers and freight will be carried across the river in a wagon, and proceed to their destination in another train prepared for the purpose. The loss is estimated at about five thousand dollars.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of a little paper called the *Concord Pioneer*, published monthly at Concord, Franklin county, Pa., by our young friend David Gosorn. It is a sprightly little sheet, and the number before us evinces considerable editorial ability. We wish the editor all the success his enterprise deserves, and hope that, unlike us, he may find the editorial chair easy and pleasant to occupy.

Important Proclamation by the President.

The Proclamation of Gen. Hunter Repudiated.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter in the words and figures, to-wit:

HEAD QUARTERS, HILTON HEAD, }
South Carolina, May 9, 1862. }
GENERAL ORDER, }
NO. 11. }

The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the military department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the same, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

(Official.)
(Signed) DAVID HUNTER,
Major General Commanding.
EDWARD W. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

And whereas, The same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding; therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge, information or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. Hunter, to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine, and further, that neither General Hunter or any other commander or person has been authorized by the government of the United States to make a proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known, that whether it be competent for me, as Commander in chief of the Army and Navy to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time, in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensible to the maintenance of the Government, the exercise of such supposed powers are questions which under my responsibility I reserve to myself and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the sixth day of March last, by a *special message*, I *recommended* to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution to be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such States in its direction, to compensate for the inconveniences of public and private losses produced by such change of system.

The resolution in the language above quoted was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress and now stands an authentic, definite and solemn proposal of the Nation to the State and people most immediately interested in the subject matter. To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue. I beseech you to make the argument for yourselves, you cannot if you would be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging if it may be far above personal and partizan politics.—This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the pharasee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of Heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it. So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time, or in the providence of God, it is *now your high* privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

A SOCKDOLAGER.—A great Union speech was made by Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, at the Academy of Music, New York, on Thursday evening. In the course of his remarks, referring to the Secession sympathisers in the North, he said:

"If I owed the Devil a debt, and it was to be discharged by the rendering up to him of a dozen of the meanest, most revolting and God forsaken wretches that ever could be culled from the ranks of depraved human society, and I wanted to pay that debt and get a premium upon the payment, I would make a tender to his satanic majesty of twelve Northern men who sympathise with this infernal rebellion."

HON. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, of Philadelphia, died in that city on Wednesday last, in the 80th year of his age.

A PALPABLE HIT.—Major Gen. Butler allows for the want of any other circulating medium in New Orleans, Confederate notes to be used as currency, until further orders, "*so long as any one will be inconsiderate enough to receive them.*"

TO THE PUBLIC.—Thomas Tweed has for sale the following plants, which are ready for planting: Tomatoes, Early Cabbage, Beat, Peppers, and Dahlias of every shade and color. Also, young onions for the table. Orders left at the residence of Sheriff Watson, will receive prompt attention. 3t

The Reaction in Tennessee.

A Grand Rally for the Union in Nashville.

The People of Tennessee Moving.

Speeches by W. H. Polk, W. B. Stokes, Ex-Governor Campbell, and others.

In pursuance of a call for a meeting of those who "were in favor of the restoration of the former relations of Tennessee with the Federal Union," one of the largest assemblages ever held in Tennessee convened in the halls of the House of Representatives, at Nashville, on Monday, the 12th. The hall was densely crowded, and large numbers of the most distinguished citizens of the State were present. Gov. Campbell presided, assisted by a large number of vice-presidents. On taking the chair, President Campbell delivered a speech, in which he said that no people on the globe ever went into a revolution so vast and bloody for a cause so trivial. It was a wild and reckless outburst of frenzy like that which swept over France in the days of her fearful revolution. It was not the result of cool, deliberate judgment. In the midst of this night of rebellion, patriots had looked for the restoration of the old flag as earnestly and anxiously as the Jews of old looked for a return to the Holy Land from the captivity of Babylon. Some had thought the Government was slow. It was true that great preparations were necessary, but the Government was now here, and its flag was lifted up again never to be hauled down. Does any one doubt this? Does any one in his senses believe that the Confederate army has the ghost of a chance to return and reassert its authority over Tennessee? But we are here not to taunt or reproach the misguided. We invite all to help us in restoring the supremacy of law over Tennessee, and reinstate her in all the privileges and immunities of the Union. We wish to welcome back all our deluded fellow-citizens cordially. The Government intends no sweeping confiscation, nor wild turning loose of slaves, against the revolted States. It designs no infringement on the rights of property. All will be protected who will be loyal to the Government. We bear no malice towards any one, but deep sympathy for the deluded. He had dear friends and dear relations who had gone astray, and his heart yearned for their return. The Federal Government will pursue a kind, liberal, and benevolent policy towards the people of the South, to bring them back to the Union.

Hon. Wm. H. Wisner was the next speaker, and he was followed by Hon. William B. Stokes, who, in the course of his remarks, said:

What excuse was there for the rebel leaders? None whatever. The rebellion was unjust and causeless. It had not the *shadow* of a pretext. [Loud cheers.] Slavery was not the real cause, for when Lincoln was elected it was better protected than it ever had been before. The fire-eaters told the people that the Republicans were going to establish negro equality. But the Republicans, by a *two thirds* vote, recommended an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting Congress from intermeddling with slavery in the States. What more could we ask?—You could go into the Territories, and you were safe in the States. The Federal troops have been here two months among us. Have they disturbed your negroes or harmed your property?—[Loud cries of "No! no!"] If the South had remained in Congress we would have had twenty-three majority in the House and six in the Senate against the Republican administration. It would have been powerless for evil. The true cause of this rebellion was a wish to change our Government to a monarchy or aristocracy.

Talk of coercion! Why, he had seen a poor laborer, with a wife and seven children, forced under the lash into the rebel ranks. He had been called a coercionist. Yes, he was for the *enforcement of the laws*. Can the South succeed? No honest, intelligent man dare say so. It had not a shadow of hope. The Government was marching steadily on. If the present force was not enough, it could be doubled. The South was in the wrong, and *ought not* to succeed. It was the duty of her people, betrayed as they have been, to return to their allegiance, and to leave those hyenas, their leaders, to the *penalties of justice*. But, let love and leniency be shown to the masses.

SPEECH OF COL. POLK.

The principal speech of the Convention was made by Hon. W. H. Polk, brother to the late Ex-President, and one of the staunchest Union men of the South. Mr. Polk said, a year ago he did not know whether it would be one or ten years before he would be allowed to speak again in Tennessee. He chanced to be in Nashville when the State stampeded out of the Union. He heard the song of inebriates in the street. He saw the Stars and Stripes trampled and dragged in the dust. He saw an old man weep as the last flag was dragged through the streets. He then swore he would never cease his efforts until the old flag was restored. It had been restored. It flies over us, and he swore now, and he appealed to the large audience to join him in the oath, never to see it hauled down again. [Tremendous applause.] He now said to the freemen of Tennessee, to their wives and children, to stand by the altars baptized by the blood of their forefathers. We know what the past has been. What shall the future be? That is the question which addresses itself to the people of Tennessee. He referred, in scorching terms, to the bands of marauders and thieves who were plundering and destroying the property of innocent persons in the country; and said he saw many manly faces amongst the assemblage before him. He exhorted them to gird on their armor and drive away the plunderers. If the heart of the people of Tennessee responds to it, said Col. P., I will go as a private in the ranks, and aid my oppressed countrymen in driving the marauders from the confines of our State. [Renewed applause.]

There was a fearful hazard on the result. To-day was hazarded the safety of many a Tennessean's wife and babes, and he is a coward who will not fly to defend them. [Immense cheering.] The time has come when one or the other must go down. There is no half way about the matter. Their heels must be on our necks, or our heels upon their necks; we must keep them there until they ask the forgiveness of the father who hath given them all they possess.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR JOHNSON.

Gov. Johnson was then called for with prolonged and hearty applause. The Governor said that he had no wish to speak. He wished this to be the people's meeting and let them control its course. He hoped it would be the beginning of a series of similar meetings. In past years we used to be denominated Whigs and Democrats. These parties had their measures—one advocating, the other opposing, a United States Bank, a protective tariff, and a distribution of the proceeds of the sale of public lands. How did they conduct their campaign? The Whigs marched up to the platform to the tunes of Hail Columbia, and Yankee Doodle, under the folds of the national flag. The Democrats, too, came in martial array, playing the same patriotic airs, and bearing the same banner of the Union. Our contests were heated, and often bitter; but we all fought under the stars and stripes, and kept step to the music of the Union. What parties have we now, fellow-citizens? Let me reply, Mr. Chairman, by turning to you and saying that this is the proudest moment of my life; for the old divisions which once separated us are obliterated, and I meet you to-day on the noble *platform of the Union*. Let me take you by the hand, and with you pledge anew fealty and devotion to the Federal Union. Let us swear that we will go down upon the battle-field wrapped in the proud old flag. We ask this only of all men now—"ARE YOU FOR THE UNION?" This is our only test and watchword. On this alone we fight the battle, and under this sign we will conquer, or pour out our hearts' blood as a last libation to freedom and the Union. This is a great struggle for the right of man to self-government, and in this struggle, through sun and storm, through dust and heat, over mountain and valley, I will go forth with you to labor for the Union. One question underlies this whole matter. It is the great principle of popular government based on man's capacity to govern himself. Shall Democracy and free institutions go down forever in this bloody and wicked revolution? The catchwords, slavery and abolition, have been used as mere pretexts to hide villainy and treason from the eyes of the careless and credulous. As soon as the Southern leaders went out of office they determined to overthrow the Government. They are bent on establishing a monarchy or aristocracy. Look, for example, at *South Carolina*, who led off in this damnable revolution. She was anti-republican from the first. In the revolution of 1776 she was perfectly willing to make any concessions so as to remain under the rule of Great Britain. And the chief hope of the rebel leaders has been British and French aid. If they relied on such aid would they not relapse into colonial vassalage to Great Britain, if the revolution was successful?

Shall we close our eyes to these facts, and be hurried away by the senseless clamor of "Southern Rights," "The North against the South," and such idle trash, the mere froth and ravings of lunatic politicians, to follow after such men as Wigfall and Iverson, and be made vassals of Great Britain? Let us not be led astray from the true issue by the tricks of crafty and ambitious office seekers, who would destroy your liberties.

Our fathers fought seven years through privations, hardships, and bloodshed for freedom. Are you their lineal descendants, or has your blood grown thin and pale, and will you bow to rebel marauders and traitors to the rights of man? The redeeming spirit of the people will come like the lava tide to sweep away and consume in its fury the foes of free government. Have you not heard the coming tempest in the distant trees? So sounds already the coming storm of freedom. Treason must be crushed out, and traitors punished. We mean to punish intelligent and conscious traitors—not the men forced by conscription, threats and taunts of cowardice, into the rebel service. For them we plead mercy. Let them return to the *old flag*. But to the conscious traitors, who have drenched the land with fraternal and innocent blood, we extend no compromise. Who is responsible? Look about your streets at the women draped in mourning. Who has hurried off their husbands and murdered their sons? I fear some of these mothers and sisters are responsible for their untimely death. To such I would say, you ought to prepare to repent in sackcloth, for it is a fearful responsibility you have incurred. Instead of insulting the names of those who have died for their country, you should bow your heads in sackcloth and shame. Let me ask this large assembly, whom has the Union wronged? What male or female has been deprived of any rights? Can any one point to one right which he has lost by the Union? If so, let him speak. I wish to hear him. The utmost tension of the keenest faculties cannot smell, hear, taste or feel one right lost. But Southern rights are in danger in the Territories! The noisiest fire-eaters never owned a negro, yet have been most unfortunate in losing their rights. They never expected to go to a Territory, didn't own a negro, and if they did, would not own him long. One proposition can never be answered. It is said the Crittenden compromise would have satisfied the South. I was in the Senate at the time of its introduction. Final action was up. Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, offered an amendment in lieu of Crittenden's amendment.

Were the Southern leaders sincere in wanting Crittenden's amendment? Six Southern Senators refused to vote, and Clark's amendment was adopted by two votes, in consequence of their refusal to vote.

Did they want a compromise? [cries of "no! no!"] The old charge was, that when the Republicans had the power, they would amend the Constitution so as to legislate on the subject of slavery. The defection of the South gave the Republicans the power, but they adopted a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution that Congress should never have the power to legislate on slavery. It passed by a two-thirds vote, Republicans and all *voting for it. Did Secesh vote?* Not at all. They didn't touch it.—They went into secret session and sold the people like sheep in the shambles. I tell you your government is passing away. Come forward and rescue it from the hands of those who would overthrow our liberties. The same Republican Congress passed territorial bills denying the power to the territorial legislatures to impair the right to private property, which includes slavery. Also, one kind of property not to be taxed higher than another. Where now is the man who lost his rights? I would like to see him!—Thus, when you subject Secession to an ordeal you cut it up by the roots. It is the work of disappointed ambition. What confidence have you in Jeff. Davis? How long since he tried to tarnish the fame of Tennessee and insult your name! When you dared to speak against the rebellion your mouths were closed. Your countrymen are lying in foul and deadly dungeons in Alabama, fed on putrid meat, covered with filth, and exposed to insults and outrages. Their only crime is they love the flag of our fathers.—Unless you have lost the fire of your fathers you are ready to rescue your countrymen in Alabama. This foul villainy is covered up under the name of Southern rights! Have you read the Constitution of South Carolina and Spratt's address! Why, a man is not eligible to the Legislature there unless he owns ten negroes and £500. The man who lost his rights ought to go there—he wouldn't be allowed to look into a parlor. I am a little selfish in this. I own but nine negroes and couldn't be elected to the Legislature in South Carolina.

I have seen how Southern rights are protected by these demons. My sick wife with a young babe was turned into the streets, and my house converted into a hospital by the rebel army.—Such outrages were common in my neighborhood, and were perpetrated by rebel leaders *throughout the State*. From such a mode of defending Southern rights Good God deliver me and mine! But let us reflect that this pretended anxiety about the rights of the people is an old trick of despots and tyrants. It is an easy matter to cry out about the rights of the people and at the same time plot to destroy the last vestige of popular rights. Some professed to be for the Union until Sumpter fell, and then became Disunionists. Now, who began this rebellion and caused the fall of Sumpter? Yancey and the South Carolina leaders. Pryor went to Charleston and said that if they would fire at Fort Sumpter, in one hour Virginia would be out of the Union. As soon as Fort Moultrie was evacuated, Beauregard erected his batteries. When the Star of the West brought food to the starving soldiers he fired at the ship. He was told that by the 15th the garrison would be starved out, but he would not wait for that, but hastened to open the battle.

Walker, Jeff Davis' Secretary of War, at a serenade given the President and himself at Montgomery, congratulated the crowd that the *stars and bars* would soon fly from the dome of the Washington Capitol. The rebels were determined from the first to compel the shedding of blood, and force the South out of the Union. They began the war voluntarily. Now, after being legally elected, Mr. Lincoln took an oath to defend the Government against all its enemies. What did he do that was wrong? He called for seventy-five thousand men. The only wrong was in calling out too small a force. Now, what is our duty? Tennessee is not out of the union. You have the same right to put a torch to your house in the centre of a block of buildings that a State has to leave the Union, and convulse the nation without the consent of the rest. There is no such right as that of Secession. I said Tennessee had not left the Union, nor do I think that *reconstruction* is exactly the word we ought to use in connection with our work. We are trying to *restore* the course of law, and conquer the rebellion which had been instigated and urged by that valorous hero, Harris, who left Nashville in a precipitate and dastardly flight. He should have been at least as bold as he was injurious and treacherous, and stood his ground. If we have to leave we will at least cover a decent retreat. We will fight every inch of ground for our freedom, burn every blade of grass, and if fall we must, then perish in honorable graves. But, all this rebellion was in obedience to the dictate of King Cotton. He was very good in his place, but so were wool and *hemp*. If any production was King, bread and meat deserve the title. Why, if cotton were lost, as it was practically until less than a century ago, the world would get along very well without it.

Do not be frightened by these clamors of cotton-politicians, for the world will wag on just as before, and cotton will be an humble servant. It has not been a century since cotton was first used, and in less than a century it may be disused and some other fabric may take its place. Like other things, it will have its day. The South does not raise all the cotton. The mighty Northwest, in fact, grows more cotton than the Cotton States themselves.—They feed and clothe the Cotton States. They send to them annually flour, corn, meat, potatoes, salt, machinery, clothing and thousands of other articles. The boasted power of King Cotton was small indeed, compared with these indispensable products. If a man a few years ago had raised the British flag in our streets, he would have suffered death. The rebels first called Cotton the *King*. Then they invoke the help of a British King in their rebellion, until at last the term becomes so familiar that they will try to get a King in fact. The fiend of despotism advances with a slow and cautious, but sure step. Let us go on with our work, and put down treason and hang the arch traitors. We have a mighty task before us. I feel that I have heavy work. But I ever taught in open day on high ground. Standing side by side to-day with old political adversaries, let us unite to expel the rebellion from our borders. Let us elect a Governor, Legislature, Judges, and Congressmen, and renew the regular course of our civil affairs. I never was for proscription for opinion's sake. My adversaries will bear witness that I never made a distinction in my constituents. But this is a question of the existence or non-existence of the Government, and the Government cannot be trusted to *the men who are seeking to destroy it*. It must pass into the hands of its friends. Put out rebels and put in the loyal everywhere!

SOUTHERN NEWS.

More Talk About the Invasion of the North.

We observe that some of the rebel newspapers still cling to the idea promulgated before the fall of Sumpter, that the rebel armies should invade the North, and here dictate terms to our Government. Here is the latest editorial on that subject. It is from the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 6th inst.:

The enemy already hold Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, with large portions of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Florida. This would give them a decided advantage in the negotiation for a boundary. It is true that our Congress has already declared that the war shall last until every foot of Southern soil is redeemed from the occupancy of the Northern armies, but it is also true that, since that declaration, we have regained none of our lost territory, but, on the contrary, lost more. The prospect of our recovering the lost ground, then, is not as bright as we could wish. It is said that if the enemy give us a battle at Corinth, that we shall first whip and then capture his army; and, these advantages attained, we shall adopt an aggressive policy, and carry the war into the enemy's own country. It would have been well for us if we had adopted this course long since. Our troops, instead of leading inactive lives in camp, would have been greatly delighted at the opportunity of glory on such a field.—Still, it may not be too late to adopt *this policy now*. It is, in our opinion, the only way to put an end to the war. As long as the Federals can sit quietly at home and escape the evils of the war they inflict upon others, there is but little probability of their agreeing to any proposition for peace which does not involve our own humiliation. But war at their own doors—an invasion of their own lands and houses—could not fail to have a beneficial influence upon their minds towards a speedy peace. Now that the idea that "cotton is king" has exploded, after inflicting upon us all the ills under which we suffer, it seems to us to be the highest dictate of wisdom to change our tactics and adopt an aggressive warfare. We have tried the defensive policy, and it has resulted in materially damaging us. Let us now try the aggressive. Let us try it, too, at once. Whatever is done should be done speedily—for there is now less than two months in which to turn the tide in our favor, and strike a balance sheet with the North, before Europe interferes.

Rebel News per Memphis.

The Charleston *Courier* contains the following letter from its Memphis correspondent:

MEMPHIS, April 27, 1862.—The occupation of New Orleans, of course, opens the mouth of the Mississippi, and Federal gunboats have already started up the river in chase of one of our escaping steamers. They are looked for in the vicinity of Memphis within four days—a contingency which your correspondent will sagaciously anticipate by "pegging out." *A majority of the residents of the city will remain and take their chances under Federal dominion.—Those most closely identified with the Southern cause have already gone, and by thread of this week that sterling paper, the Memphis Appeal, with its hive of workers, will have followed in the wake.* The *Avalanche* will continue its publication in Memphis. *Confederate money is refused here in dozens of places, and for small articles it is impossible to use this class of funds.* Tennessee money is at a premium of from fifteen to twenty per cent. At Nashville it is selling at the same rate. Some of the merchants have closed their stores rather than sell their goods for Confederate money, which they cannot use; and whenever it is accepted the surplus of each is being invested in real estate, jewelry, plate and diamonds. Sugar has risen two cents and a half. Those who will remain in Memphis are generally the financial graybeards whose property and pecuniary interests are at stake, and they have been the first on the black list at the approach of danger to sound the alarm, produce panic, and discredit the success of the Confederacy.

A large portion of the so-called "Home Guard" are among those who will tender their respects to the Federal soldiery. The ladies, as ever, are true as steel, together with hundreds of brave men who cannot leave; but, besides these, the fighting population being largely represented in the field, few can be singled out with whom the almighty dollar is not of vastly more consequence than the interests of the Confederacy.

All the specie of the Memphis banks is in one of the French banks of New Orleans.

Proclamation Against Freebooters in Tennessee.

On Friday Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, TENN., May 9, 1862. }

WHEREAS, Certain persons, unfriendly and hostile to the Government of the United States, have banded themselves together, and are now going at large through many of the counties in this State, arresting, maltreating and plundering Union citizens wherever found—

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby proclaim that in every instance in which a Union man is arrested and maltreated by the marauding bands aforesaid, five or more rebels from the most prominent in the immediate neighborhood shall be arrested, imprisoned, and otherwise dealt with as the nature of the case may require. And further, in all cases in which the property of citizens loyal to the Government of the United States is taken or destroyed, full and ample remuneration shall be made to them out of the property of such rebels in the vicinity as have sympathized with, and given aid, comfort, information or encouragement to the parties committing such depredations.

This order will be executed in letter and spirit. All citizens are hereby warned under heavy penalty from entertaining, receiving, or encouraging such persons so banded together or in any wise connected therewith.

By the Governor.
ANDREW JOHNSON.
Edward H. East, Secretary of State.

Our Army Correspondence.

NEWMARKET, VA. May 2, 1862.

FRIEND LEWIS:—This beautiful May day, and after a three days' march, I grasp an old rusty pen in order to tell the friends at home of our whereabouts and a short history of our late march from Winchester. Although being somewhat fatigued of the same we hope our friends will not expect much from our pen at this time, and as we are fully aware that the columns of the good old Globe (Long may she find us) are already full of interesting war news, we shall be brief.

On Tuesday morning, 29ult, we pulled up stakes at Winchester, (three companies excepted), and packed our *tents snugly in the wagons, and* we were soon on the road for the above named place, a distance of some fifty miles. The first day we came within two miles of Strasburg and laid down upon the ground to sleep. Wednesday morning, were up and had breakfast early and then "fall in, boys." We passed through Strasburg and on through Woodstock, a distance of 12 miles from Strasburg. We next passed through Edenburg and encamped for the night close by the town. While we were going through Woodstock some of the Secesh Ladies gave us some black looks, and be assured we could almost read the sentiment of their minds.—There comes the blue bellied Yankees to make Jackson run and to kill our beast. Thursday, having some fifteen miles yet to walk we were soon on the road again with the expectation of stopping in Newmarket, but we came through town and joined two Regiments of our Brigade, some two miles south of town, at which place we pitched tents and slept in them last night, and as we had a good march, being pretty tired, we slept soundly. This is Friday, a very nice day, and as we are close to a small creek a great many of the boys are enjoying themselves fishing. I cannot say how long we will stay at this place. We are now in a beautiful country, and have been travelling through a nice country for the last three days. Every thing looks like spring-time. Prospects for harvest are good.

The boys are all in good spirits today, but we can say nothing about our prospects of having a fight as we believe Old Jackson has gone in the *direction of Yorktown, and if he goes* there he will find Yankees enough without us following him.

Friend Lewis, while we are speaking of our pleasant soldiering hours, and of the good health of the boys, we would not forget to say a word in behalf of our friend Samuel C. Baker, who departed this life a few days since, at Winchester. We regret the loss of our friend, but one thing we are happy to say, that friend Baker died in a good cause, defending the stars and stripes, and as he came into the army a pious, and a religious man, we can say he proved himself true during his stay with us, but through the goodness of God he has made farewell to earth and gone to join the army of the Lord,

Yours Respectfully,
D. ROSS MILLER,
110 Regt, P. V.

Tennessee.

The process of restoring a rebellious State to a condition of loyalty is necessarily tedious, but it can be done, when the proper men have the work in charge. Governor Andrew Johnson seems to be doing extremely well in Tennessee. He has been collecting a number of leading Union men in Nashville, and the meeting thus held has had the happiest effect. From various parts of the state there are signs of acquiescence in the restoration of the Federal authority, and this acquiescence would show itself as positive satisfaction, if it were not for a fear that the United States may not continue to furnish protection to the inhabitants, and that the State may again be overrun by the rebels.

A great difficulty in all the restored States will arise from the condition of the currency. The people have little more than Confederate scrip, or notes of banks that are under the rebel Government, or the wretched paper promises to pay of irresponsible firms or individuals. All these become worthless as the United States troops advance. They are refused at Memphis even now, which we look upon as a sign of returning reason in that rebellious city. As trade revives, under the old flag, a good currency comes in; but the transition stage, between the Confederate and the United States money, is a state of distress, poverty and suffering. At Nashville, the army has brought a large amount of good money, and our merchants are also sending gold to Tennessee wherewith to buy cotton. *Already about 3,600* bales of cotton have been shipped from Nashville to the North, and this has brought about $360,000 of good money into the State. The total shipments for the season are estimated at 18,000 bales, which will bring into the State $1,800,000 of good currency.

This simple fact about cotton and currency is doing a great deal to open the eyes of the Tennesseeans to the advantages of restoration to the Union. Governor Johnson is doing a great deal besides, and after Beauregard receives the drubbing he is to get from Halleck, we may expect the whole State to become as loyal and quiet as Kentucky and Missouri.—*Evening Bulletin.*

☞ At Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the approach of our forces, the rebels destroyed *no less than* twenty-two boats, several of which were good steamers, and burned twenty thousand dollars' worth of cotton.

☞ The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says all the merchants of that city, with one exception, have taken the oath of allegiance. One physician, enjoying a large practice, gave it up rather than take the oath.

☞ The rebels have appointed a day of humiliation and prayer. We don't believe they will make anything by that. They can no more outpray the Federals than they can whip them.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ A Judicial Election takes place in Kentucky this month. An order from General Halleck requires that all candidates who are secessionists or rebel sympathizers shall be arrested.—Several persons have been deprived of "their liberty" under this order already, including a Bourbon county aspirant.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS,

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

Four Large and Splendid Fashion-plates,

Three Full-sized Patterns of Dresses,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses' Sack,

AND A SHEET OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

Braid and Embroidering Patterns,

Together with nearly one hundred Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, Etc.,

and valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cents, or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount, in stamps or silver, Yearly $1, with the following valuable premium:

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 Cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the Year, by paying the postage.

Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

SUMMER NUMBER NOW READY.

May 6, 1862-3w.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.-3m.

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

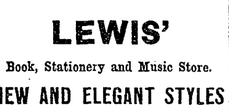
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

J. E. GREENE,

DENTIST,

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 25, 1862.



THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

UNION VARIETY CASES.

COLEMAN & CO.'S Variety Envelopes are superceded by their new and beautiful UNION VARIETY CASES, much superior and much to be preferred. They are certainly cheap and very desirable. We wish our friends to call at LEWIS' Book and Stationery Store, and see them—to see is to buy.

COLEMAN & CO.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1862.

WINDOW SHADES,

CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

THE FIRST SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the store on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

April 1, 1862.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 26, 1862-1y.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 2 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.

NEW MARBLE YARD,

ON MIFFLIN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JAMES M. GREEN respectfully informs the public that he is fully prepared to furnish in the best style of workmanship, all kinds of **TOMB STONES,** at prices cheaper than they can be had in the county. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, Jan. 28, 1862.

The Insurance Company of North America, at Philadelphia,

INCORPORATED 1704.

Capital and assets, $1,254,719 81.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT STREET.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above well known and reliable company, will make insurances against loss or damage by fire for periods from one month to perpetual, on property in town or country.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

Huntingdon, Feb. 24, 1862-6m.

"THE UNION,"

Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day. ☜

Sept. 10, 1862-1y.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M. arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 5.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.50 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, and speed, comfort and accommodation, this route is unsurpassed and superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1861.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.20 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.50)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catasauqua, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.43 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

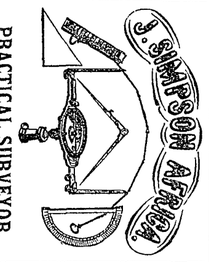
Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
General Agent.

July 18, 1861.



UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!

—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Plough. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Roughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

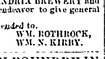
PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Pasteboard Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunter's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Rellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Cherub Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.



BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index,* for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

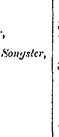
CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.



For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

McGUFFEY'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
SANDERS' do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " "
Goodrich's " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.

Other books will be added and furnished to order.

A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A New Pocket Manual of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A New Pocket Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A New Pocket Manual of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A New Pocket Manual of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. Brandt, H. Gin, F. Whisely, and Mr. Lager Beer, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES

and *JEWELRY* will always be required. A good stock of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '61.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. P. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Ledie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,

For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of

D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard.

FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by

JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of

FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, goto

D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at

D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment of

BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each.

FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of

J. A. BROWN.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—

Just received at the hardware store of

JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at

S. S. SMITH'S.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

DRY GOODS, of the very best, at

MILLER'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of

FISHER & SON.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.

Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

TRACING MUSLIN,

DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BLANK BOOKS,

OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.
May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon.

Sept. 9, 1857.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and give general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds. BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, APPRAISEMENTS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIED DONES, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

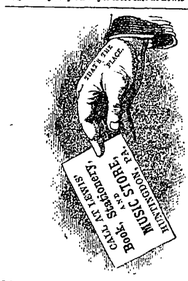
It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,

HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,

ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,

OR

ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,

Fancy and School

STATIONERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,

POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,

For Sunday and Common Schools,

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,

ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Proper for Boys and Girls.

AMUSING GAMES

For Young Folks.

WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

VISITING CARDS,

CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,

CONVERSATION CARDS,

SONG BOOKS,

From 6 to 75 cents.

BLANK BOOKS,

Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

DIARIES FOR 1860.

Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,

WHITE BONNET BOARD,

INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,

Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's

WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

SHOULD CALL AT

LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BY

MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

It Tells You How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

It Tells You How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit